

# Nontraditional Antenna Materials Augmented by Locally Amplified Gravity Fields in Support of Guitar Fret Effect for Multispectral Capability and Exquisite Sensitivity with Unitary Antenna

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## Introduction

The use of sub-optimal antenna materials coupled with the 25 October 2025 mechanism could allow for a long-sought objective in antenna science to be attained: The ability to receive and transmit signals using a single, long antenna rather than a series of antennae of optimized length.

## Abstract

The use of a non-traditional antenna material such as boron with sub-optimal properties for an antenna could be combined with the gravity-based antenna-enhancement mechanism in order to rapidly change the functional broadcast *and* reception frequency of a unitary antenna capable fundamentally of sending and receiving photonic energy only with the aid of the gravity amplification field, which could be controlled electronically.

Much like a guitar string which can be made to resonate only for a portion of its length by holding the string against a fret with one's finger, a long antenna could be made to ignore received signals outside of a desired range by enhancing local gravity only in proximity to a length of the antenna corresponding to the wavelength of EM one wishes to handle.

With the right material, electricity could be made to flow through the material's entire length, but be converted into EM only over the length of the antenna relevant for transmission or reception in the relevant band.

## Conclusion

This approach would have a number of advantages beyond simplifying the manufacturing process of antenna arrays. For example, if a long antenna were made to be conditionally photoelectric only over 1 millimeter of its length, but *which* millimeter of its length were made to slide continually and at light speed over the length of the antenna through rapid switching and the antenna were oriented toward the radio source, undigested bits of the wave which might be missed by a single, small antenna would have many opportunities to be received and integrated with the portion of the wave received by the fore-most portion of the antenna. Such an antennae, could, therefore, enjoy far greater sensitivity than a traditional antenna or even large numbers of wavelength-matched antennae.

This antenna, although using a different mechanism than described in 21 October 2025, would similarly meet the objective of *serving as both antenna and filter in a unified mechanism* and, with the proper calibration, could be

made to have sensitivities on par with rubidium vapor magnetometers with far less susceptibility to noise.